

as are necessary. Dr. De Garmo instructs us in the management of these cases. Works relating to abdominal hernia seldom mention gymnastics as an aid in palliative or curative treatment, but many cases may be improved by their use while others may be enlarged by the improper use of physical exercises. There is an interesting chapter on this subject.

**DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS AND THE KIDNEY.**

By ROBERT H. GREENE, M.D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery at the Fordham University, New York; and HARLOW BROOKS, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School. Octavo of 536 pages, profusely illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1907.

The present volume has been compiled conjointly by a surgeon and a physician. It takes up first the general examination of the patient and then the special examinations including the care of urethral instruments and examination of the urine. The chapters on cystoscopy show some advance over other of the more recent publications in that the newer American instruments have been described, directions given for their use and for catheterism of the ureters. There are chapters on the blood in diseases of the kidney, the ocular manifestations of renal disease, the kidney in acute infectious diseases, Bright's disease and uræmia. In reviewing the book as a whole it shows that the medical side of the subject has been more thoroughly discussed than the surgical side; the chapters on Bright's disease, urethritis and prostatitis are more extensive and more comprehensive than are those on the surgery of the kidney and bladder. Why authors should continue to classify tuberculosis of the bladder with cystitis it is difficult to understand; tuberculosis of the bladder is as distinct a lesion as is carcinoma of the bladder, and gives rise to many of the same symptoms. The disease should occupy a chapter by itself, and the importance of early diagnosis should be emphasized. The injection treatment of the disease is the only one advocated. Under the consideration of stone in the bladder, the authors tell us that the symptoms closely resemble those of chronic cystitis; the picture, as a rule, is so different, that the description should not go unchallenged; the pain and suffering in many cases is extreme. Little reference is made to microscopic examination

of the urine, previous history of stone in the kidney, passage of gravel, and so on. For the relief of this condition—in describing the suprapubic operation—a six-inch vertical incision is advised; in many cases this would bring the incision nearly to the umbilicus and wounding of the peritoneum could not well be avoided. For the instruction of the general practitioner, the book is eminently fitted. The writers are conservative and the clinical material from which they have drawn their experience has been extensive.

**ATLAS AND TEXT-BOOK OF HUMAN ANATOMY.** Volume III.  
By PROF. J. SOBOTTA, of Würzburg. Edited, with additions,  
by J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of  
Anatomy at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. With  
277 illustrations, mostly in colors. W. B. Saunders Com-  
pany, Philadelphia and London, 1907.

It is impossible, without actually seeing the volume, to appreciate the beauty and exactness of the illustrations which form a most important part of this work. It is safe to say that it is one of the most extensively illustrated works on anatomy ever published. The third and last volume of this *Atlas* includes the remainder of the vascular system and the entire nervous system together with the organs of the special senses. In many places the veins and nerves or the arteries and veins have been shown in the same illustration, which is a most important feature in view of the necessity of understanding the exact relations of these structures; it has the advantage that the student using the *Atlas* in the dissecting-room, can find the great majority of structures in the given dissection shown in a single illustration. The chief aim of the author has been to produce a useful book for the medical student and the physician, and although he does not claim that it appeals to the finished anatomist, still it does that to a greater extent than most of the recent works on anatomy. The text matter has been cut down so as to occupy as little space as possible. Volume I treats of the bones, ligaments, joints and muscles: Volume II of the viscera, including the heart: Volume III of the vascular system, lymphatic system, nervous system, and sense organs. As has been stated above, no one can appreciate the character of the book without reviewing it for himself.